

EXCHANGE:
Chasing Quotations:
T.T. London 8a.-3d.
On Demand 8a.-3d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
TAIR

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March 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 62 2 p.m. 68
Humidity 95 " 76

March 18, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 65
Humidity 69 " 73

7894 日大初月二

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918.

一月廿號八十月三英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

The Treaty Now Ratified.

London, March 17.

Renter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Peace Treaty was ratified at midnight on March 15; after an open vote. Herr Steinberg, the Commissary of Justice, announced that the Left Social Revolutionaries refused responsibility and received the right to hinder the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty by all the means in their power.

ITALIAN PEACE RUMOURS.

Authors and Disseminators to be Prosecuted.

London, March 17.

Renter's correspondent at Rome says the Ministry of the Interior has ordered an investigation into the origin of the rumours of an early peace, which are current in Italy, as well as the prosecution of the authors and disseminators.

SPANISH UNREST.

Telegraph Under Military Control.

London, March 17.

A Madrid message says a Decree places the telegraph offices under military control, while the dispatch of telegrams is temporarily suspended. The measure is the result of the resistance by employees to the Decree dissolving the Unions in Government offices. A similar step is threatened in regard to the Post Office, whose employees have protested against the order depriving them of immunity from summary dismissal.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.

The Danger of Inaction.

London, March 15.

Continuing his speech in the House of Commons on the Russo-Japanese situation, Mr. Balfour said people had come to say that the disorder in Russia was intolerable, that any alternative giving a semblance of order would be better and that Germany was waiting for such an eventuality and would intervene and establish a new Government—possibly some form of autocracy which would be far worse than in the pre-Revolutionary days because it would be an autocracy leaning upon a foreign Power for its existence. Russian liberty would then be gone and Russia would be a mere tool of the Central Powers. He said now Russia could resist this malady without external help. The question was, could any of the Allies go to Russia with the help and sympathy which were sorely needed? America, Britain, France and Japan all desired to render aid enabling Russia to surmount a great crisis in her destiny. Mr. Balfour most strongly repudiated the suggestion that Japan was actuated by selfish and dishonourable motives, and said any promise Japan gave as regards the integrity of Russia would be kept as loyally as all her promises had been kept. The sole object of the Allies was to see Russia strong, intact, secure and free, for only then will the Revolution bear all the fruits which its friends desire.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Airmen Have a Busy Time.

London, March 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—There was reconnaissance, artillery work, photograph, bombing and a great deal of air fighting to the east of the lines on the whole front yesterday. Over twelve tons of bombs were dropped on rest billets, ammunition depots and aerodromes, while a successful raid was carried out on important railway sidings at Hirso, hits being obtained on the railway. We brought down twelve machines and drove down seven others out of control. None of ours is missing. Our night filters continued their activity until the morning, dropping over eight and a half tons on rest billets. All returned.

Mutual Raids.

London, March 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids in the neighbourhood of Ephey and Gavrelle. We repelled a raid to the north of Lens. There is hostile artillery firing the south of the Bapaume Cambrai road, in the Scarpe Valley and to the east of Polygon Wood, also against our rear defences to the south of Lens, between the La Bassée canal and the Lys. It is most active to the south-west of Cambrai and along the whole front from the La Bassée canal to the Menin road.

FINNISH BUTTER FOR GERMANY.

London, March 17.

Renter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Finnish Food Committee has rationed butter with a view to exporting the surplus to Germany in exchange for corn.

AMERICA'S SUPPLIES OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

London, March 17.

According to a message from Washington, the Department of Agriculture estimates that the wheat holdings at mills and elevators are 63,972,000 bushels, a decrease of 20,000,000 bushels compared with last year.

The Food Administration declares that the flour stocks are only thirty per cent. of the normal quantity needed till July 1, but that it intends to carry out the programme of supplying 90,000,000 bushels of grain to the Allies between January 1 and July 1, which is regarded as America's most important duty.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

London, March 18.

According to Renter's correspondent at Tokyo, replying to the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier stated that no relations existed between Japan and Chang Teo-ling, the Military Governor of Mukden. The Premier said he was unaware that Japan or any other of the Powers had protested against the conveyance of Chang Teo-ling's troops over the Peking-Mukden Railway, in contravention of the Boxer Treaty, but he added that the dissension and disputes between Northern and Southern China constituted serious concern for the interests of Japan, who, however, had not attempted to mediate. The report of the despatch of a small body of British troops to China was without foundation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH RAID IN GERMANY.

Successful Attack on Military Objectives.

London, March 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Aeroplanes today attacked military objectives in Germany, dropping four-ton heavy and ten light bombs on barracks, munition factories and the railway station at Zwickau.

Bombs were seen on the barracks and all round the railway station. One formation was attacked by scouts and anti-aircraft gun, but all returned.

RUMANIA AND PEACE.

London, March 17.

According to Renter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a message from Bucharest says that Marghiloman (sic), interviewed, said the sooner Rumania concluded peace the better would be her position.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Germans Still Advancing.

London, March 15.

A German official message reports: We dispersed enemy bands in Ukraine. We are occupying Bobruisk.

Dissension from the Caucasus.

Petrograd, March 15.

In order to strengthen her strategic position Germany has demanded the establishment of a new line seven miles east of the present Russian positions on the Pakoff front.

The Caucasus Government has refused to recognise the Brestivous treaty providing for the cession to Turkey of the regions of Kars, Baum and Ardahan. A delegation has gone to Tribizond to negotiate a peace with Turkey.

Germans Aim at Domination.

Amsterdam, March 15.

The Russo-Ukrainian peace negotiations are about to begin at Kieff.

Besides demanding the withdrawal of the Russians from the Pakoff region the Germans have insisted on the Russians helping to destroy bonds and in burning and pillaging. It is reported that General von Schmid, the German Legate has been appointed commandant at Odessa. There were anti-Jewish riots at Odessa before its occupation. The Germans announce that, after ratification of the peace treaty, German commissioners with the right of veto will be appointed to the Russian ministries to control the fulfilment of the treaty.

Opposition to the Peace Treaty.

Petrograd, March 15.

The Congress of Soviets at Moscow opened on the 14th inst. and included 733 Maximalist and 283 Revolutionary Socialist delegates.

Messages from Petrograd indicate that there is a strong undercurrent of opposition to the ratification of the peace treaty. The Social Revolutionaries of the Left and the Council of People's Commissioners have resolved to resign if the Moscow Congress ratifies it. The Commissary of Justice publicly counsels the rejection of the treaty and says that the Congress must form a necessary Government of revolutionary defence.

Position in the Islands.

Stockholm, March 15.

It is officially stated that the Swedish detachment despatched to superintend the Russian evacuation of the Aslands has begun to withdraw; but the withdrawal in no wise prejudices the Swedish position regarding political questions connected with the Aslands.

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA.

Japanese Casualties.

London, March 16.

The "Daily Mail's" Tientsin correspondent states that the Japanese Embassy at Peking has been informed that three Japanese have been killed and seven wounded in defending property against Bolsheviks at Blagoveshchensk recently. Chinese troops are busily entrenching on the Siberian-Manchurian frontier. The "Times" Tokio correspondent says: In the absence of any official pronouncement here the reports from America and from England that Japanese intervention in Siberia has been virtually decided are mystifying and absolutely in conflict with local news.

The minority press and public advocate an expedition but the powerful commercial elements which are wholly opposed to intervention are now generally supported and exchanges have stiffened in consequence of the belief in non-intervention.

Exchange of Views Incomplete.

Tokio, March 16.

In the House of Representatives the Premier stated that the exchange of views between the Entente Governments concerning the dispatch of troops to Siberia had not yet reached finality.

A newspaper reports that Maximalists have murdered 150 Japanese at Blagoveshchensk.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

Amsterdam, March 15.

Herr Solz, speaking at Cologne, emphasised that any peace to be lasting must satisfy Germany's colonial necessities. He favoured a re-distribution of colonial possessions in order to give Germany a far larger share than before the war "when her colonies were small and scattered."

ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

Amsterdam, March 15.

A Berlin telegram states that there were twenty-three Allied air-raids on Germany in February, including thirteen on industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxembourg and Saar Moselle, three on Trèves and one each on Saarbrücken, Mannheim and Pirmasens. The damage to houses was not inconsiderable. Twelve were killed and 37 injured. An enemy biplane was captured.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH SHIPPING QUESTION.

Austro-German Anger.

London, March 15.

The Austro-German press are most indignant at the Allies taking over the Dutch shipping.

The "Neue Freie Presse" characterises it as an unprecedented act of violence against a neutral.

The German press demands drastic reprisals and threatens to cease the supply to Holland of coal and other necessities.

Lord Robert Cecil in an interview lays stress on the fact that the contemplated taking over of Dutch ships is based on the Allies' sole desire to obviate the laying up of shipping which may be useful for the world at large. He points out that these ships are lying indefinitely in our harbour and receiving various consequent facilities. All nations ought to combine to oppose the German attempt to starve not only Germany's enemies but the world. The total Dutch tonnage in Allied ports approximates a million tons of which seventy per cent is in the United States and fifteen per cent in each of the British and other Allied ports.

A Report from Singapore.

The Hague, March 13.

The Dutch Consul General at Singapore reports that clearance has been refused various ships, including those of the Royal Packet Company. The Foreign Minister, through the Dutch Minister in London, has asked the British Government for information thereon.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Numerous Reports of Activity.

London, March 15.

A French communiqué reports: A fairly violent artillery duel prevails especially on the right of the "Tele" in the regions of Etaples and Vacheraville. We dispersed an enemy raid following a lively bombardment west of Merville, in Lorraine.

A wireless German official message says: A French attack on a wide front only got a foothold in trenches westward of the Thury-Nauroy road.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Canadians raided south-eastward of Lens and brought back prisoners. A large party of the enemy who undertook last night's raid on Paschendaele suffered heavily from our artillery and machine gun fire.

A Belgian communiqué states: An enemy raid following a lively bombardment during the past two days. An enemy raid on Mericourt was stopped by our batteries. The enemy is using quantities of gas shells and we replied similarly. Serious bombing encounters occurred in the regions of Nieuport and Dixmude.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation states: We bombed a railhead near Lille and aerodromes north-eastward and eastwards of St. Quentin. One of the latter's hangars was set afire and two badly damaged. All our machines returned.

Raid by Welsh Troops.

London, March 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Welsh troops in a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Armentières plundered fifteen and captured two machine guns. There has been hostile artillery south-eastward of Ypres, in the neighbourhood of the Menin road and southward of Hothout forest.

We made a successful raid north-westward of La Vacquerie. There has been hostile artillery south-west of Cambrai, in the neighbourhood of the Scarpe river, northward of Lens, on both sides of the La Bassée canal and in Messines sector. Our artillery set on fire a large dump eastward of Queant.

A Paris communiqué says there has been lively artillerying on the right of the Meuse.

COLLISION IN IRISH CHANNEL.

London, March 15.

The London and North-Western steamer Rathmore collided with a warship in the Irish Channel. The Rathmore was badly damaged. Twenty-six people are missing and 20 are injured.

The London and North-Western Railway says there were no fatalities on the Rathmore. A telegram from Dublin says that possibly four persons perished. The Rathmore was carrying 600 soldiers and 38 civilians, including women and children, when she collided with a mine-sweeper in the darkness. The boats were lowered and one capsized but the occupants were rescued. The soldiers and crew were most cool and slid down ropes into the destroyers. The Rathmore and mine-sweeper were towed in.

MORE GERMAN BOASTING.

Amsterdam, March 16.

Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, interviewed on the military situation, said that having burst the stranglehold they could now concentrate towards the west. "We can now think of attacking. If it comes it will be a hard task. Possibly the enemy on the Franco-British front al no has an abundance of reserve divisions and possesses a well consolidated network of railways, but it is moral strength that matters. We are entirely confident that the battle which is bursting will be successful for us. The centre-point is the good spirit of the German soldiers. We are convinced that this spirit is flourishing everywhere in the homeland."

MUNITIONS EXPLOSION IN FRANCE.

Heard in Paris.

Paris, March 16.

Two big explosions heard in Paris occurred in the Courneuve district. Sixteen dead have been counted and there are many injured.

Many Casualties.

Paris, March 16.

There were thirty dead and many injured in an explosion at the munitions depot at St. Denis (which was built to replace the Denain Connaught depot blown up in 1916). Few were working at the time of the explosion which was very violent and felt for a great distance. A pall of smoke hung over north Paris.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Soldiers Help Postmen.

Probably owing to the smaller

number of Christmas cards sent

the letter post was lighter this

Christmas than last, but the

parcel post heavier. An official

at the G.P.O. said that soldiers

were "borrowed" for some days,

and more women helpers were

employed than ever before.

Mr. W. H. Kendall's Fortune.

Mr. William H. Kendall

Grimston, better known as W. H.

GENERAL NEWS.

Princess and Munition Girls. Princess Victoria recently attended an entertainment to 200 wounded soldiers organised by the munition girls living at the Joan of Arc Hostel, Plumstead, and unveiled an heraldic figure which has been placed in the hall. A small replica was subsequently presented to her.

Saved by Seagull. A pilot who landed at a South-east Coast port recently said that while in the Channel he noticed some seagulls sitting upon a floating object. Upon closer investigation he saw it was a mine with five prongs. On each prong was perched a seagull. He just had time to alter the ship's course slightly, and thus averted disaster.

High Profits of Brewers. At the Quarter Session for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight recently the Court considered the submission of the Licensed Victuallers Defence League of England and Wales that compensation charges on the trade should be entirely suspended on the ground of the restrictions placed upon traders. The Duke of Wellington moved that half the maximum levy (as last year) be imposed stating that, in spite of the fact of restrictions placed upon the sale of liquor, the brewing interest was doing well. This resolution was carried.

Teachers' Service.

At the resumed annual Conference of Educational Associations at University College recently, Professor John Adam, addressing the Schools Personal Service Association, said a large number of his friends in the teaching profession were now doing public service in Government offices and munition works. Without exception, they said how easy the work was compared with teaching. So far as fatigue was concerned, they would rather work ten hours a day in an office or in munition work than three hours in school.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Loss. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has received news of the death of her son, Acting Lieut.-Commander Alan U. Campbell, who was killed in action on Dec. 30. He had been fighting for over two years with the Royal Naval Division, and was mentioned in dispatches for good work at the Dardanelles. He received the Croix de Guerre with palm, from the French, after the evacuation of Gallipoli. Since his arrival in France he had gained the Military Cross and a bar to it for work in the Battle of the Aisne. He was instrumental on one occasion in taking 400 prisoners.

A Bogus Hero. Geo. Wm. Owen, now undergoing 12 months' imprisonment for theft at Manchester, was at the Westminster Police Court recently sentenced to two months' hard labour for robbing the poor-box at the court, with other thefts, and also for forging military papers. It was stated the prisoner had described himself as the "Honourable George Irwin," and had been wearing the Military Cross and other decorations to which he was not entitled. He had also forged cheques which he had, it was alleged, stolen from the house of an officer whose guest he had been.

Vienna Pork Riot.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* reports the outbreak of serious food riots in Vienna on New Year's Day. The announcement that 40,000 pounds weight of Serbian pork would be sold in the great market at 3s. per lb. attracted immense crowds, estimated at fully 20,000 persons, hundreds of whom had waited in the streets all through the night in the bitter cold with the temperature below zero.

In the early morning the crowd, becoming impatient, overpowered the police and forced an entry to the market, literally fighting their way to get at the meat. Many persons were seriously injured, and the available supplies were soon sold out. The majority of the people, however, were forced to go meatless that day. Many demonstrations then took place in the streets, the crowd vehemently denouncing the municipal authorities and the Imperial Government. Owing to the lack of bread, thousands of bakers and confectioners in Vienna have been compelled to close their shops. There are now 40,000 men out of employment.

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SANITAS SOLDIS } in one gallon Drums or larger quantities
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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN
THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL
TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old
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PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD Hongkong & China.



VAIFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$3.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSION

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND.

SLAZENGER'S and SPALDING'S
BRITISH MADE
TENNIS BALLS
FOR CEMENT AND GRASS COURTS.

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

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AND

UNDER WEAR.

TEL

692

ALL QUALITIES.

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NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks, or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries &

Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1918.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF PARIMUTUEL TICKETS on the
fifth Race, Second Day, for
Cash Sweeps, Places, and
winners, also Cash Sweep tick-
et holders of following Races
can obtain a refund on pro-
duction of their ticket at the
Office of the Hongkong Jockey
Club, on the Ground Floor of the
HONGKONG CLUB B
ANNEXE, Chater Road, be-
tween the hours of 3.30 P.M.
and 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY,
4th March, 1918, until 29th
March (SATURDAYS, and
and SUNDAYS excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WIN-
ING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps,
Places and Winners) will also

be paid at the same place and
between the same hours as
stated above on production of
tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM
& MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the Hongkong

Jockey Club.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1918.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary Yearly
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held in the Office of the Company
2, Queen's Building, Hongkong,
on MONDAY 25th March, 1918,
at 12th noon, for consideration
of the Directors' Report and
Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 31st December
(1917).

The SHARE REGISTER and
TRANSFER BOOKS will thereafter be
closed from the 18th to the 25th
inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

A. H. MARTY,
Benoit Sales Director.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA
Trained male Massagist
Eleven years experience
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES
IF PREFERRED
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-
POADOCK CO., LTD.

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Directors.

A. H. MARTY,
Benoit Sales Director.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1918.



**WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY**
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

SCOTT.—On March 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Scott, a son.

DEATH.

GIBSON.—On the 16th inst., Jeannie Mackay beloved wife of Dr. R. Maclean Gibson, of the London Missionary Society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. Gibson gratefully acknowledges the numerous expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received in his recent sad bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1918.

THE ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

Certain absurd rumours which have been circulated in the Colony during the past week or so as regards the relations between Britain and Holland have been laid at rest by the announcements which came to hand on Saturday of the right which the Allies intend to exercise by taking over, for the duration of the war, Dutch shipping lying in Allied ports. It is well-known that negotiations have been proceeding for some considerable time between the Allies and Holland aiming at an understanding whereby the Entente would be able to make use of Dutch shipping in exchange for food supplies, and that there appeared every prospect of the desired end being attained. Such a plan would be to the mutual advantage of both parties, but it is now revealed that German threats and actions have stood in the way of its being carried into effect. That being the case, the Allies have now deemed it expedient to resort to other methods leading to the same result. In this resolve they are acting in accordance with international law and can quote precedent for the stand they take, while at the same time going no further than Holland herself proposed until Germany stood in the way of a voluntary agreement being reached.

If we look at the matter dispassionately, we shall see that the Allies are animated by a spirit of characteristic fairness and that there is none of that attitude of dominance associated with the proposal such as we should expect from Germany if in a similar position. It is no question of seizing Dutch vessels unconditionally, but of utilising them for the period of the war to the mutual advantage of Holland and the Entente nations. The ships are to be insured, good freights are to be paid and steps will be taken to replace any which happen to be sunk in the danger zone, as soon as possible after the declaration of peace. A point to be borne in mind is that we are not presuming to do to Holland what has not been done to us, for it is appropriately recalled that in 1871 Germany destroyed a number of British vessels on the Seine and subsequently paid compensation therefor. The resolve of the Allies necessarily causes considerable dislocation of Dutch shipping activity, but a situation has been reached in which private interests must be subordinated to larger claims. And if the matter is looked at in that light we are sure that the benefits of the decision will be self-evident. What must not be forgotten is that the exercise of this right is necessitated by Germany's methods of bullying terrorism. It is now proved that Germany has been using her submarines to prevent adjacent neutral nations from receiving food from the Allies, with a view to starving these nations into political and economic dependence on Germany, and that all manner of threats have been held out to Holland and Scandinavia in order to prevent the conclusion of agreements which they desire to enter into with the Allied nations. With the facts thus, the action of the Entente automatically brings relief to an awkward situation; so far as the neutral nations are concerned, inasmuch as the Allies, and not the neutrals, must now bear the brunt of German resentment over the matter.

Another reason which may be quoted in justification for the Allied viewpoint is that the taking over of these vessels is necessitated owing to the extreme shortage of tonnage which has been caused through the enemy's ruthless submarine campaign, in which all the accepted laws of maritime warfare are studiously ignored. In this connection, neutral nations know to their cost that the Germans have not hesitated to sink, without warning, any prey that comes their way and that in these instances there is not the least intention of paying compensation. When we keep a point like that in mind and contrast the Allied proposal therewith, no question can arise as to who are the friends and who the enemies of neutral countries. All through the war, we have played the game, by non-belligerents, and in taking this latest course necessitated by circumstances we are, in the opinion attaching to it, adhering to principles of justice and fair play.

Tennis Suggestions.

The suggestion put forward by a correspondent in our issue of Friday, that, in connection with the coming tennis tournaments, a Hong Doubles Championship should be arranged, certainly has much to commend it. At the same time, it should be pointed out that one of the events which figures in the Hongkong Cricket Club tournament is practically an all fours therewith. We refer to the Professional Pairs Competition, which is played off on a scratch basis and is eligible to pairs participating in the same business calling. If any amendments were to be made—and we are afraid it is a little late in the day now, seeing that the entries have closed—we should like to see this particular event replaced by a Doubles Championship open to the Colony, irrespective of the players' business sphere, which latter, after all, brings in quite an outside factor. We are glad to see that the general tendency is to make the principal tennis events more comprehensive, for that is a step in the right direction. The inclusion of mixed doubles was a happy move, while the recent institution of a ladies' singles championship, on the initiative of the L.R.C., was equally gratifying. But isn't it time a ladies' Doubles Championship were established?

Theatre Manners.

A correspondent wishes to air through our columns, in the hope that it will reach the eyes of those concerned, the unseemly behaviour of a little group of spectators at the Victoria Theatre on Friday night. He states that the offending persons comprised several who would no doubt like themselves to be regarded as gentlemen, as well as a member of the opposite sex, and that during the whole evening, by chattering, giggling and even adopting anything but a patriotic attitude when pictures of our war heroes were screened, were a continual source of annoyance to practically everyone in the dress circle. This is the sort of thing of which we have felt compelled to complain before, but this particular instance appears to have been about as bad a case as has ever been brought to our notice. The theatre manners of some individuals in this Colony are about as crude and objectionable as they could well be, and we can only express the hope that, one of these evenings, people who offend in this respect will undergo the humiliating experience of being summarily requested to leave the building in which they happen to be. People of this type are as much of a nuisance to the management of picture-houses as they are to those who have the misfortune to be anywhere near them.

The German Way.

Those who believed that the Germans were innocent of any intentions to interfere in the affairs of the inhabitants of the Aland Islands when they landed a force there, will have to revise their views, for a telegram to hand on Saturday showed that the Hun intruders have ordered the people to surrender all weapons and have also abolished the right of meeting. That is a rather drastic way of "butting in," to be sure, but it is only what one has learned to expect from the Germans. When the enemy force established itself on these islands it was announced that the sole intention was to set up a halting place in connection with the despatch of assistance to Finland. That was the German declaration. We know now what the German action has been. To those who have followed Germany's record in this war, the development will not come as a surprise, for it has been shown in abundant manner that the Huns are no respecters of the rights of others. They are thus carrying out their traditional policy. But what will the Scandinavian nations say about it, we wonder?

Ex-Lord Mayor's Will.
Alderman Sir Henry Edmund Knight, senior member of the Aldermanic Body of the City of London, Lord Mayor in 1882 and 1883, left £28,720.

DAY BY DAY.

WE TREAD UPON LIFE'S BROKEN LAWS AND MURMUR AT OURSELF-INFILTED PAIN.—Whitier.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of David Livingstone (1813).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.01.

Stolen Clothes.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of several pieces of clothing. The defendant said that he picked the clothes up in the street, but, after hearing the evidence, his Worship sentenced the man to fourteen days' hard labour.

Embezzlement Charge.

The case in which Albert J. Edwards, the late accountant of the Government Civil Hospital, is charged with embezzling \$5,000, the money of the Government, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. His Worship fixed the case to come on again on Wednesday next at 2.15 p.m.

Hongkong Man Wounded.

Friends of Second Lieut. H. J. White will regret to hear that the following telegram has been received locally from the War Office:—"Regret inform you 2nd. H. J. White, 3rd Devonshire Regiment, was wounded, March 12th. Details sent if received."

Mr. White was formerly on the staff of the Hongkong Hotel, and was only recently gazetted.

Concealed Opium.

There were two cases of opium possession before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, both the defendants being cooks on board a Canton steamer. In one case the man had 2½ lbs and in the other 38 lbs were found. The drug was concealed in the men's cloths. His Worship passed sentence of six months' and nine months' hard labour respectively.

A Clever Excuse.

On returning from banishment a Chinese was entered by Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

The man, who was sent away for ten years in September last, stated that he came back because he had heard that his mother perished in the Racecourse disaster. He had only come to make enquiries.

Newspaper Seller Sentenced.

A man who said he earned his living by selling papers for the South China Morning Post, was charged before Mr. E. D. G. Wolfe this morning with picking a watch and chain from an old man's pocket in Des Voeux Road Central on Saturday. It was stated that the defendant stole the watch and chain and then passed it on to an accomplice before the police came up.

Sentence of fourteen days' hard labour was passed.

Committed Five Burglaries.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, a Chinese, who has subsequently entered No. 60, Temple Street, Yaumati, and stolen property valued at \$71, was disturbed, and endeavoured to make his escape by the back door. The householder was aroused and chase was given, the burglar being caught. When searched at the Police Station, a number of pawn tickets were

found upon the man, establishing the fact that he had committed four other burglaries during the past two months. All the property has been recovered.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the man this morning to six months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

Death of Mrs. Gibson.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death from cerebro-spinal meningitis, of Mrs. Gibson, wife of Dr. Maclean Gibson, Superintendent and Secretary of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, which took place on Saturday. The deceased lady was extremely well-known in the Colony, in which she had resided for some twenty years, having been married here, and she will be greatly missed by many of her friends.

She had a record of splendid work in the interest of charity. The funeral took place on Saturday evening and the large gathering present was testimony to the deceased lady's popularity.

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ART OF BUILDING IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO EARTHQUAKES.

The value of ferro concreto.

(Concluded from Saturday.)

In 1906 Monsieur G. Flament-Henrique, engineer, in a paper read before the Society of Civil Engineers of France, indicated that the material required to resist earthquake shocks was Ferro Concrete. Other materials such as wood, masonry, or metal, only gave bad results, as much by their low resistance to seismic shocks as by their being easily destroyed by fire which usually follows a severe earth

quake. Mount Pelee, resisted. This house sheltered during the calamity the observer who saw everything fall around them, notwithstanding that it was built under disadvantageous conditions of bad labour and quality of the material employed.

A second example will show the powers of resistance of reinforced concrete building. In Tunis, on the 22nd April, 1906 a flour mill, central building almost square and two wings, one 170' x 35' and the other 90' x 40' were affected by a general depression of the ground in such a very unequal form as to show an inclination which would recall the tower of Pisa. On one side the building sank a foot deep, giving thereby an incline of 18° feet with the perpendicular line without any damage to the flour-mill which was later on redressed in its former shape by the addition of another storey, the original ground floor being turned into an underground floor.

But there is another danger which we referred to above, viz., fire, for example, the case of San Francisco where 85% of the damage resulted from that cause.

Against that danger also, we have the report of the geological service of the United States in favour of reinforced concrete.

We now give a few instances, very convincing because based on experimental facts, of the value of reinforced concrete.

On the 9th September 1898, at the Firemen's Congress in Belgium tests were made on a reinforced concrete building 18' x 18' consisting of a ground floor and a first and second floor.

First, the floor above the ground floor was loaded to 300 lbs per square foot and underneath a pile of wood was placed and saturated with kerosene, and fire appeared. The fire remained burning for one hour after which it was extinguished by the fire service. After cooling down it was seen that the concrete was undamaged.

A second trial was made on the 23rd September 1898 the same floor was loaded to 450 lbs per square foot and the maximum load was over 1/16". The terrace was loaded with reinforced concrete, the staircase having resisted the fire.

House adjoining the Church de la Madeleine—the floors in reinforced concrete were intact. The Church in ruins.

Waiting room in concrete remained intact, the building adjacent wrecked.

Houses in reinforced concrete remained uninjured in a quarter where all other buildings were ruined, saving the lives of the occupants whilst their neighbours perished.

Following these statements, the Council of Engineers and Architects in Italy called an extraordinary meeting on the 1st January 1909 and nominated a commission under the president, Signor Luigi, to study and decide on regulations for buildings to be constructed in regions subject to seismic disturbances. Their decisions appeared in No. 7 of the Annals of the Society, which concluded that reinforced concrete properly designed and well carried out should be adopted.

Approval of reinforced concrete buildings was expressed by the Geological Service of the U.S. after the San Francisco earthquake. Unfortunately for San Francisco, there were very few of that type of building at the time of the disaster, but those existing resisted very well the shake and the first trial.

Concrete, principally the reinforced system, through its great resistance and tensile strength, has proved that it is the most satisfactory material. Its monolithic structure marvellously resists the shocks and being tied in one piece it offers the best security against fire.

It must be noted that the buildings above mentioned were not built with a view to resisting earthquake shocks.

The pyrometers placed inside registered a temperature of 120° centigrades.

Captain Weisch of the Fire Brigade concludes that the results obtained proved that a division wall of reinforced concrete of 3" thick would be an impenetrable screen to any fire.

Other trials took place on the 14th and 20th of August 1900 in the tower of the barracks of the firemen of Lamark Road, Paris, and such trials confirm the above experiences.

The temperature went up to 1,000 degrees inside whereas outside the temperature was not materially increased.

Many other proofs of the excellent quality of Ferro Concrete have been given by accidental fires which would otherwise have been disastrous.

WAR COMFORTS.

City Hall Work Party.

Mrs. Stahl writes as follows:—During the last three weeks in the City Hall Work Party packed the following:—119 shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 16 coats, 268 pairs of pyjamas, 160 bed jackets, 160 vests, 35 dressing-gowns, 1 quilt, 15 reversible bed-jackets, 450 down handkerchiefs, 180 milk covers, 68 pairs of stockings, 13 theatre squares, 12 face cloths, 4 pairs of socks, 15 small pillows, 25 large mosquito nets, 64 scrubbers, 6 pillow cases, 13 many-tailed bandages, 25 caps, 30 pairs of operation stockings. These were packed in five cases and sent to the Red Cross Depot in Bombay for distribution to Hospitals in India and Mesopotamia. The quill in the above list is made from small squares of flannel left in cutting out garments; it is warm and light, the very thing for India, and the maker has the satisfaction of knowing that she has made something out of nothing.

Mention must be made of the Mothers' Union Branch of the City Hall Work Party. With an average of twelve workers every week, they made 1,245 articles during 1917, with a specially creditable number of shirts and pyjamas. For January this year, they made 78 garments and in February reached the high total of 108. This all means a very steady attendance at the weekly meetings on Friday evenings at the Helena May Institute, and the leaders and members may all be congratulated on what they have done to help on the comfort of our soldiers.

As we read in our Premier's speech to-day, the heavy burden is carried in the heart, not on the shoulders, but women know that the work of the bands can ease the burden of the heart, and happy is the who knows that her time and skill go towards sending ease and comfort to the men, who truly are bearing the burden and heat of the day. We are told not to discourage or depress others, that the dawn is surely coming, so let us keep our eyes and minds on our work, that in the end we may have peace in our hearts, knowing that we have done what we could.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Enthusiasm of Hongkong Branch.

The Hongkong branch of the American Red Cross is completing its organisation quite successfully and it is understood that active work along some lines similar to those followed in week at the City Hall is being arranged for by the American women concerned.

There are 72 members of the local branch at the present time, including 24 life members, 8 sustaining members, 12 contributing members and 7 subscribing members, these various grades of membership being based upon varying membership fees. However, the work to be done is based upon contributing, usually arranged for upon a monthly basis, and the organization is arranging for monthly contributions from members and friends

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

R. G. A. v. Middlesex.
Played on the Club Ground, the teams turning out as follows:

B. G. A.—Taylor; Gration, Dickenson, Townsend, Sharman, Talford; Green, Baxter, Watson, Edger, Desborough.

Middlesex.—Turner; Fisher, Pawthrop, Allen, Fossay, Turner; Cook, Syer, Scroxton, Jarvis, Bravington.

The Infantry sprang a great surprise on the Gunners in this match, defeating them by 1 goal to nil. Play opened in favour of the Gunners, but their forwards appeared to take things too easily and in consequence they were well held by the opposing defence. Scroxton and Sayers got going at the other end, but the latter put outside. The Gunners again took up the running, and Green was given a good chance from a well-placed pass by Desborough, but failed with his shot. Half-time.—No score.

The second half was all in favour of the R. G. A., the other side only breaking away occasionally. It was a battle between the Gunners' forwards and the Middlesex' defence, the latter working very hard and to good purpose. About ten minutes from the end, the Middlesex broke away and Jarvis, beating the Gunners' defence, scored with a good shot. The Gunners pressed continuously for the equaliser, but time strived with the score one nil in favour of the Middlesex, who were somewhat fortunate to carry off both points.

LEAGUE—DIV 2.

South China Athletic.

v. Kowloon.

Play throughout was of a fast and even character. South China winning by 1 goal to nil. Kowloon had some fine chances of scoring, but their shooting let them down rather badly. The Chinese, after their long rest, seem to have lost none of their good form, and should certainly win the League. It was very unfortunate for Kowloon to lose both points, for they fully deserved one. The winning goal was quite an easy thing. Hamilton mis-kicking in front of his goal, which let Leong Tong through to register the necessary points. Knight played a good game for Kowloon.

87th Co. R. G. A. v. Middlesex Reserves.

Played on the Navy Ground, and after a tame game the Gunners ran out winners by 1 goal to nil. The Reserves are now doomed to the wooden spoon, as it is impossible for them to leave the bottom of the table.

CRICKET.

Hongkong C. C. v. R. G. A. Playing at home on Saturday, the Club easily accounted for the Gunners, being 87 runs up with six wickets in hand. The visitors played quite well, but were all disposed of for 127. Donnelly and Massa doing well with the ball. The Club replied with 214 for four wickets, five of the six batsmen scoring over 30 each. Details:

R.G.A.

Br. Athorne, cde Rome, b Mass 20
Br. Dix, b Morgan 14
Gor. Perkins, b Gray 9
Gun. Cooper, c Murray, b Mass 15
Br. Mann, b Donnelly 17
Gor. Jones, b Mass 2
Gor. Baines, b Donnelly 7
C. Q. M. S. Ross, o Evans, b Donnelly 5
Capt. Cooney, not out 11
Br. Gleed, b Donnelly 6
Gor. Jones, b Mass 2
Extras 21
Total 127

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Donnelly 10 3 32 4
Morgan 9 2 29 1
Gray 5 2 3 1
Mass 8 4 1 37 4
de Rome 3 1 5 0
H.K.C.C.
Captain E. H. Gray, c Pérkins, b Athorne 25
H. E. Mariel, b Smith, b Athorne 42
Athorne 42
Lt. H. E. Murray, b Athorne 13
F. J. de Rome, c Smith, b Dix 30
M. M. Mass, not out 27
R. P. Threshfield, not out 34
F. W. S. Evans, E. B. Thomas, Lt. Col. Morgan, F. Sutton and D. E. Donnelly did not bat 18
Total 214 not later than April 22, and handicaps.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Athorne 11 2 52 3
Baines 7 0 61 0
Cooper 4 0 31 0
Perkins 5 0 27 0
Dix 5 0 30 1

University V. Middlesex.

Despite the fine bowling of Pursell, who took six wickets for five runs, University had no difficulty in beating the Middlesex. The latter were all out for 71, while the 'Varsity more than doubled that figure. Scores:

Middlesex.

L/C. Tebbut, c S. my, b Brayshay 12
Cpl. Schwarzenberg, c Hall, b Marley 0
L/C. Butterworth, c Rumjahn, b Bayshey 9
Pte. Purnell, b Marley 10
Lieut. Dickenson, b Marley 1
Capt. Henderson Smith, b Marley 7
Brayshay 14
Cooley, c Hall, b Marley 4
Pte. Redf. b Marley 10
Pte. Smith, not out 10
Pte. Foulquier, c Redmond, b Bayshey 0
L/C. Thomson, b Marley 6
Extras 4

Total 71

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Brayshay 15 2 28 4
Marley 14 2 4 39 6

University.

R. A. Ponsonby Faure, c Dickenson, b Smith 12
A. H. Rumjahn, c Tebbut, b Purnell 26
Hall, b Purnell 10
J. D. Wright, b Purnell 7
F. A. Redmond, c and b Smith 22
G. E. Marley, l.b.w., b Dickenson 7
etc. 37

W. Gibson, c and b Purnell 4
K. S. my, b Purnell 0
Lim Kong Sim, c Tebbut, b Purnell 0
Purnell 0
T. L. Cheah, b Butterworth 23
K. Brayshay, not out 4
Extras 3

Total 148

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Purnell 15 3 5 6
Tebbut 6 1 33 0
Smith 7 1 45 2
Dickenson 2 0 17 1
Butterworth 0 3 0 0 1

University and v. Navy 2nd.

On the Navy ground, this low scoring match resulted in a win for the visitors. Score:

Navy.

O. M. R. W.
Breslin, b Ismail 6
Breslin, b Hinton 0
Byder, b Hinton 0
Morgan, c and b Hinton 0
Hooper, ran out 0
Akhurst, b Rumjahn 8
Kinchen, o Basto, b Rumjahn 7
Warn, c and b Ismail 0
Simpson, c and b Ismail 0
House, o Charington, b Ismail 1
C. Simpson, not out 0
Extras 4

Total 40

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Hinton 8 0 22 3
Ismail 6 10 12 5
Rumjahn 2 0 6 1

University.

V. Atienza, b Byder 7
R. A. Basto, b Barclay 2
W. J. Hinton, b Byder 11
R. A. Rumjahn, c and b Byder 3
Ang Sve Ohing, c Byder, b Akhurst 17
Ismail, o Barclay, b Akhurst 10
Chu Sin Kah, c and b Breslin 16
J. M. Jack, not out 14
Charrington, o Barclay, b Breslin 0
Breslin 0
Lee Tiang Key, o and b Barclay 0
Cheah Keng Sey, c and b Breslin 2
Breslin Extras 5

Total 84

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.
Barclay 8 3 18 2
Byder 10 2 20 3
Breslin 7 0 28 3
Akhurst 3 0 15 3

GOLF.

Draw for Professional Pairs Competition.

The first round of the Professional Pairs competition of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club is to be played on Happy Valley course on or before March 25, the second round not later than April 8, the third round not later than April 15, the semi-final not later than April 22, and the final.

LOCAL HONOURS.

Congratulations by the Chief Justice.

Congratulations were offered to the Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) and his other colleagues in the legal profession on the honours which have recently been conferred upon them by His Majesty the King.

The Chief Justice said:—

"I hope you will permit me to tender my sincere congratulations to you on the high honour which His Majesty has conferred upon you. I need scarcely say that the Colony thoroughly recognises the genuine work which you have done. It is a matter of satisfaction to the profession to find that in the list of honours that are no less than four honours. I tender my congratulations. I am quite sure that your appointment does not only meet with the approval of the profession, but all people in the Colony."

The Attorney General said:—

"I thank your Lordship very much

on behalf of the other members of the profession and myself."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&c., &c., &c.

&c., &c., &

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FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1918.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" May 22nd.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500	FRI, 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
	"Kaga Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT, 18th May at 11 a.m.
	"Tango Maru T. 13,500	FRIDAY, 22nd Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Kirin Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 25th Mar.
	"Rangoon Maru T. 8,000	

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAOGA BAY & CAPE TOWN, MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL.

NEW YORK VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TUESDAY, 16TH APRIL.

BOMBAY VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, 18TH APRIL.

VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, THURSDAY, 25TH APRIL.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON, THURSDAY, 1ST MAY.

OMITTING SHANGHAI & MOJI.

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Katori Maru SAT., 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.

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B. MORI, Manager.

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SIBERIA MARU	18,000	22nd Mar.
TENOY MARU	22,000	9th April.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	16th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	10th May.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
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For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the underlined.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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	Steamers	Tons	Sailings
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	Groote	10,000	17th Apr.
2. JAVA & SINGAPORE	Bindjani	8,000	27th Mar.
	Kawi	8,000	28th Mar.
	Grotius	10,000	30th Mar.
	Vondel	8,000	30th Mar.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

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Coontzki, c/o Martini, from Vladivostok.
Lieutenant Anderson, Admiralty Depot, from Amoy.

Hinodekan Shinji, from Tomi.
Patai, from Kobe.

Mr. Lawchay, 2nd Floor, No. 6 Corne Street, from Yokohama.

T. KIRK,
Act. Superintendent
Hongkong, March 15, 1918.

Bader Albert, Hongkong Hotel.

Dow, Hongkong Hotel.

Hart, S.C., from Shanghai.

Jamieson Grieve & Co., from Christiania.

Mack George, Hongkong Hotel, from Singapore.

Syder, H.M.S. "Yarmour," from Singapore.

Wairwick, Moutries, from Melbourne.

Wilson Capt. from Saigon.

Wolfram, from Melbourne.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Mar. 18, 1918.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination,	Vessel's Name,	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai	Suning	B. & S.	19. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19. Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjtaroom	J. C. J. L.	20. Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.
Bandan	J. M. Co.	21. Mar.	
Manila	Shantung	B. & S.	21. Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Loongkang	J. M. Co.	22. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Haibong	D. L. Co.	22. Mar.
Haiphong	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	22. Mar.
Shanghai	Yokosang	J. M. Co.	23. Mar.
Tientsin	Yinchow	B. & S.	23. Mar.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Shipshing	J. M. Co.	24. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Ranzeoon	N. Y. K.	25. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Rindjani	J. C. J. L.	27. Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kawi	J. C. J. L.	28. Mar.
Manila	Hidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	29. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Grotius	J. M. Co.	30. Mar.
Java and Singapore	Vondel	J. C. J. L.	30. Mar.
Saigon	Ijiparas	J. C. J. L.	1. Apr.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjmanoeck	J. C. J. L.	1. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kata M.	N. Y. K.	13. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Azi M.	N. Y. K.	20. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18. May

NOTICE.



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KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
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TAKARIMA, OGNI, MUTABE, KISHI,
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU."

having arrived, from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 21st March, 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY & FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,
No. Messrs. HUGHES

& HOUGH,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1918.

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION SENIOR
AND JUNIOR LOCAL
EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 8th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar. The University Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1918.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) Two King Edward VII Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for these scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) Two President's Scholarships of four hundred dollars each (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for one of these scholarships must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

(c) Four cash prizes of \$100 each (Hongkong Currency). Candidates who secure King Edward VII or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

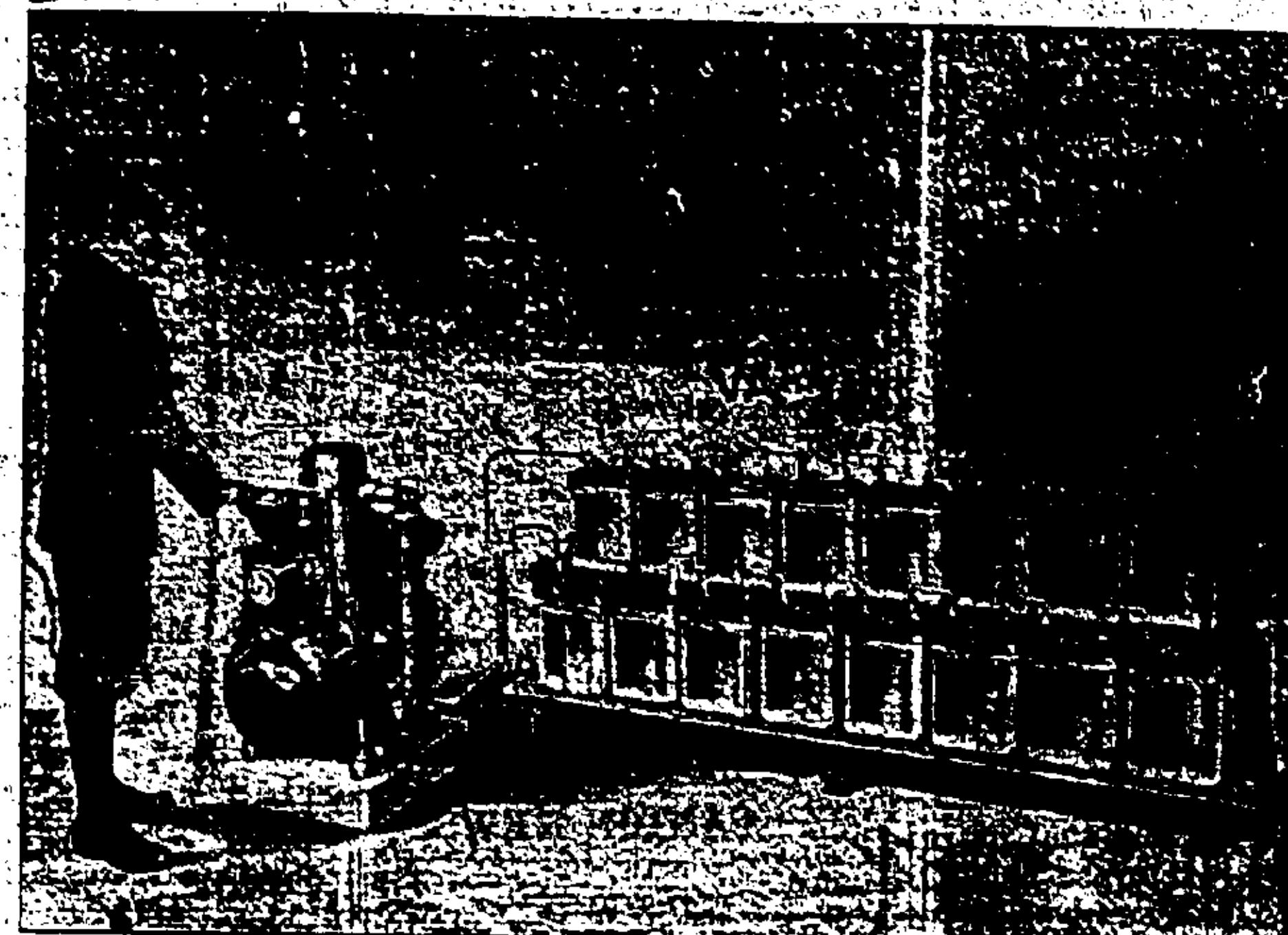
UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG

Hongkong March 14th 1918.

NOTICES.

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WHAT IT IS.



so simple that a child can operate it.

DELCO-LIGHT is a complete electric light and power plant.

The plant consists of an internal combustion engine which will operate on either Gasoline or KEROSINE as fuel.

The engine drives the electric generator which makes the Electricity.

A switchboard to control the Electricity is mounted on the Generator.

You get Electric light and power direct from the Generator when the engine is running, and when it is not running you can get it from the Storage Battery.

This means 24 hours service.

The system is simple and easy to operate.

It is durable, Convenient, Compact, Efficient & Economical.

Friction is overcome by using Roller & Ball Bearings.

The Engine is directly connected to Electric Generator.

There are no belts to slip break or repair.

It is air cooled consequently it eliminates all water inconveniences.

It is equipped with a self-starter and needs no cranking.

No MAGNETOS or CARBURETORS to go out of order.

Machinery Department:—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

5, DUDDELL STREET.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

<p

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

To-day's Cases at the Supreme Court.

The March Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, the most interesting feature of the sitting being the charge preferred against a Chinese for the murder of Inspector O'Sullivan and Clarke, in the Greson Street affair.

Retired Bailiffs.

Wong Wa was indicted on a charge of returning from banishment. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

The Attorney-General stated that prisoner was first convicted of larceny on March 17, 1911. He was then sent to prison for three months and later banished. He returned and was banished for 20 years. He had now returned again.

Prisoner said he came here as he was going abroad. He had finished his money and was arrested by the Police.

His Lordship said that as prisoner had only returned twice, he would not pass such a severe sentence on him as he did sometimes when men had returned three times. He would go to prison for two years.

A Harbour Scene.

Li Kwei and Lo Uit were indicted on a charge of assault with intent to rob and, secondly, with wounding on February 6, in the Harbour.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs W. Forsyth, M. R. Beltrao, W. Falconer Ford (jun.), A. A. d'Azavedo, A. C. Leith, O. A. Cobain, and L. E. Remedios.

The Attorney General prosecuted and said that on February 6, the junk of Lo Ping with others, was lying at West Point. On board were the master, his wife, two daughters, a small son, and a fok. All the people were asleep. At about 11.30 at night several men got on the boat. They were heard by the older woman, who came out of her cabin. She was immediately seized by two men, and was wounded in the leg and thigh with a knife, and had to be taken to the Hospital later.

One of the men also drew a knife across her face, causing a slight cut, and pepper was thrown in her eyes. A struggle also took place between one of the robbers and the master, in the midst of which both of them fell overboard. There was a great commotion and shouts of "Save life!" Neighbours came to the rescue and the robbers got away in a boat.

The prisoners were found guilty and both sentenced to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

Bribery Charge.

Lo Dick, a Chinese schoolmaster, was charged with offering a bribe of \$18 to Mr. Lo Yan-pak, the Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

The same jury was empanelled.

The Hon. Attorney General prosecuted, and prisoner was undefended.

The evidence given by Mr. Lo was to the effect that he was in charge of the Regulation of Schools. Under the Education Ordinance, 1913. All schools with more than ten pupils had to be registered. He first saw the defendant in January, in Wing Lee Street, where he had gone to see if the defendant was keeping an unregistered school. Defendant admitted that he had been teaching thirty-nine pupils for the last three years. Witness considered the premises unsatisfactory and told defendant to stop teaching until satisfactory premises were found, and the school had been properly registered. Witness saw the defendant early in February, when he came to fill in the application form. In filling up, the form the defendant showed some illiteracy, and witness then informed him that he could not get a school registered. The next day the man came again to the office, and handed witness an envelope, containing a letter saying that defendant was making him a present of in the hope that he would be allowed to open school again. There were also a number of bank notes in the letter. Witness took the man to the Central Police Station, and it was there found that the money totalled \$18.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Over a Hundred Cases Last Week.

During the week ended the 16th instant, there were 113 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis notified as occurring in the Colony (which is nine more than the previous week), while the number of deaths was 53. The sufferers were two British, one Indian, one Portuguese, one Eurasian, and the rest Chinese. Of the cases, 91 were reported from the city of Victoria.

It is intended at present to issue daily returns of the progress of the disease, in addition to the weekly statements. That for the twenty-four hours ending March 16 shows fourteen cases (ten from the city), with eleven deaths, the sufferers being all Chinese.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Special Parliament has wired to the British Minister in Peking, protesting against the Central Government, availing itself of the postponed indemnity payment, as security for the National Bonds of the 7th year to the amount of \$45,000,000, and declaring that these bonds will not be recognised.

Commander Lin Chiu-luk has reported that Yia Ping district has been reoccupied, with 20 prisoners. About 100 were killed.

The *Yent Po*, a vernacular paper, is suppressed for having inserted the news that Yang Kong district was captured by Lung's troops, before the official report from the Government.

Lin-hon, the Civil Governor, returned to Canton from San Hing district on the 16th and immediately called on the Tachan, who, after the conversation, sent a number of instructions to the commanders on the western front.

The Civil Governor has again been requested by Luk Wing-tung to lead an army to attack Lung Chai-kwong.

On receiving a sum of \$100,000 from the salt revenue for expenses, the President of the Special Parliament decided to hold a general meeting on the 8th April and has sent three M.P.'s to Shanghai to persuade those from the various Provinces to come to Canton before the appointed time.

Wine and Spirit Prices.

A deputation representative of the wine and spirit trade interests of the country was received at the Ministry of Food recently.

The proceedings were conducted in private, but it is understood that the question of fixing prices for wines and spirits in both the wholesale and retail trade was discussed.

Two Years in Hiding.

An extraordinary story of an endeavour to evade military service was told at South Shields recently in the case of Charles Edward Milliar, aged 27, a joined. The evidence was that for over two years he has been hidden in a small front room, which he had never left during the whole of that time. His parents, who were charged with aiding, pleaded that he was not strong enough to join the Army. The young man was handed over to the military authorities and his parents were each fined.

Defendant stated that he only gave the money as a present, and had no idea of influencing Mr. Lo Yan-pak in his duties.

Complainant stated that he did not know the defendant personally, and gave as reason why he should have made him a present.

The jury found the accused guilty with a strong recommendation for the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship said he was anxious to avoid sending the accused to prison at all costs.

He did not believe that the accused knew he was committing a serious offence. He imposed a fine of \$50 or one month, without hard labour.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

The Navy v. H. K. Defence Corps.

The first Rifle League match of the season took place at King's Park range on Saturday between the above teams; when the Navy won by 17 points. The poor shooting at the 500 yards range was due to the extreme "mire," it should be pointed out that this season there are three teams drawn from the Defence Corps—the Civil Service, Taikoo and a composite team. The scores in Saturday's match were:

Navy.

	200	500	600	Tally
yds.	yds.	yds.		
P. O. McLeod	30	32	27	89
Mr. Sears	28	28	30	86
L. S. Fleming	30	29	26	85
Mr. Blaize	22	31	31	84
L. S. Murray	29	24	31	84
W. O. Carruthers	28	27	29	84
P. O. Losch	28	27	27	82
O. P. O. Crane	27	27	25	79
	922	225	238	673
Plus allowance for open sights	13
	686			

H. K. D. C.

Pta. A. Jenkins	24	31	33	93
Sgt. M. Monkay	20	28	33	91
L/Cpl. D. Tolles	28	31	29	88
L/Cpl. F. Goodman	27	31	29	87
Sgt. G. H. M.	27	31	30	88
Burnham	27	22	29	80
Sgt. A. Leach	26	25	29	80
Pta. D. Keith	25	29	25	79
Pta. W. Anderson	...	28	18	68
	225	215	229	669

POLICE RESERVE ITEMS.

The Police Reserve Committee for March is well up to standard and contains some excellent light reading. There is also a competition in which two War Bond Drawing tickets are offered as prizes. We take the following interesting items from the Gazette:—

A chief of Messrs Bradley & Co., shareholders in Shed No. 13, said there were thirty-four shareholders owning eighty odd shares. The shed has two floors. He had held a share for five or six years, and the shed was built in the same pattern as last year. The principal manager died in the collapse. Witness had helped for six or seven years, and the shed was almost the same as last year.

By Mr. Bowley:—He bought

the site at the auction and thought

he paid \$1,288. He visited the

matchshed on the Sunday before the

fire, but could not say whether

it had been built according to

instructions. He did not

examine the matchshed. The

manager was there, and he

did not hear any complaints

from him about the construction.

He did not feel any movement of

the matchshed on the first day.

Immediately before the collapse

he heard someone say there was

a danger. Swedes, hotels, were

sold on the top floor. He had

carried on cashew-pains booth

there every year, the proceeds

being in aid of the Japanese

Benevolent Society. At the

time he thought it was

an earthquake, but he

did not think so now. He

tried to effect a rescue from the

racecourse side. When he noticed

the fire it was some distance

from his booth. There was only

a small blaze, but smoke was

going very high. The people in

his shed were burnt because

they had not been rescued. Only

ten or fifteen minutes elapsed

before the fire reached his

booth. There were two

tube of water in the shed, used

for washing and drinking. He

was working all the time on the

Racecourse side.

By Mr. Bowley:—One of his

partners inspected the shed

before it was used. There were no

buckets of water kept there, no

lights were installed.

The proprietor of Messrs.

J. D. Hutchinson & Company,

stated that there were seven partners

in the shed before the

fire. He examined the shed before

the matchshed. There was no

cooking done in the shed.

RACECOURSE DISASTER.

Further Evidence Heard To-day.

The enquiry into the sad catastrophe which occurred at the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on February 26, was continued at the Police Court this morning, being conducted by Mr. J. B. Wood, acting as Coroner. The following jurymen were also present:—Messrs. A. H. Barlow (foreman) J. H. Wallace, and W. C. Jack.

Mr. Bowley again represented Mr. M. K. Lo on behalf of a number of Chinese who lost relatives in the disaster; Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, represented the contractor, Tee Hok, who built the matchshed; Mr. D. V. Stevenson, for the lessees of the Unity Stand. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

The assistant head coolie of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, stated that he was in Shed No. 12 at the time of the collapse. He was selling tickets on the first floor. He was buried in the collapse, but managed to get out through the roof. He heard no commotion before they collapsed, but people stampeded just as the sheds commenced.

As an insurance broker, he thought it was very hard to say whether the presence of the chariot was a dangerous thing. There was only one bucket of water for tea purposes.

By Mr. Bowley:—Four of the folks were arrested during the morning by the police for running "wheel of fortune" on horses.

By His Worship:—There was no panic when the Police made the arrest.

A Japanese storekeeper, of Queen's Road East, said he helped to manage Shed No. 15. The principal manager died in the calamity. Witness had helped for six or seven years, and the shed was almost the same as last year.

By Mr. Bowley:—He bought the site at the auction and thought he paid \$1,288. He visited the matchshed on the Sunday before the fire, but could not say whether it had been built according to instructions. He did not examine the matchshed. The manager was there, and he did not hear any complaints from him about the construction. He did not feel any movement of the matchshed on the first day.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".)

THE TONNAGE PROBLEM.

London, March 15. Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says: Although the enemy does not give any sign when the long-promised offensive will break he is still accumulating men and material on our front with an intention which seemingly admits the only one explanation. He has 150 divisions on the Franco-Belgian fronts and over one-third of these are in reserve ready to be hurled at any point selected. Why the Germans are allowing week after week of wonderful weather to pass without moving is possibly explained by their anxiety to know exactly how many divisions still in Russia can be counted upon for the West before committing themselves to the most dangerous and most unpromising adventure of the war. Behind the enemy's front his preparations are evident. New aerodromes, new roads and immense huts are continually being constructed. His reserves are in cantonments far from the front, hence it is impossible to know the point where the attack may be expected. If he attacks he will stake all on a chance of victory. Our defence preparations are on a most formidable scale.

London, March 15.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Army in France states that the Americans in the Lureville sector have retained and consolidated the enemy's trenches north-east of Badouville which they captured in a recent raid. This is the first permanent American advance in France and enables the Americans and French to operate on higher ground. A feeble German attempt to retake them was repulsed.

London, March 15.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians encountered a strong patrol last night in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines canal and prisoners twenty-seven. Our casualties were light. The Australians successfully made westward of Houtem and in the neighbourhood of Gravelin securing prisoners and inflicting casualties. There was great activity of hostile artillery from Vermelles to south of Armentières. The Portuguese drove back a strong enemy party in this neighbourhood. The enemy's artillery was above normal eastward of Ypres. We entered the enemy's lines westward of Villers Guislain and brought back prisoners. We repulsed raids in the neighbourhoods of Passchendaele and Poelcappelle. There was reciprocal artillery southwestward and westward of Cambrai, southwestward of Armentières and in the Meesenes-Menin Road sectors.

London, March 15.

A French communiqué states: We drove out the enemy from the trenches he occupied west of Montcornillet in Champagne on the 1st inst. and prisoners forty-two. A detachment simultaneously penetrated the German lines at Moulins and brought back prisoners.

PLOT IN CHINA.

London, March 15. The Peking Government has received from Sinkiang confirmation of reports that an agent of the Turks is attempting to incite the Mohammedans in China to declare independence.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

London, March 16. The Bill establishing a Secretariat of the Overseas Trade Department passed its second reading. Mr. P. J. McKeown, the Trade Commissioner for Singapore, is expected to leave England next week to take up his appointment.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Petrograd, March 15. The Commander of the Northern Front has arrested Prince Lvoff. M. Trotzky has been appointed Commissary of Military Affairs. The post of Commander-in-Chief has been abolished.

Telephone communication between Petrograd and Helsinki has been interrupted for two days. The reason is unknown.

The Germans occupying Aba numbered three thousand with artillery. They came from Aaland Island. The town was bombarded for half an hour and three Russian torpedo-boats and a number of mine sweepers were seized.

TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".)

DUTCH SHIPPING SEIZURE.

London, March 15. Light is thrown on the Allied action in regard to Dutch shipping by the statement of the United States War Trade Board that cumulative evidence shows that Germany is now using submarines to prevent neighbour neutrals receiving food from the United States or the Allies in order to starve neutrals into political and economic dependence on Germany. There are also indications that submarines are being used to destroy neutral shipping regardless of its employment in order to weaken neutral competitors of Germany after the war. The campaign of intimidation of Holland and Scandinavia which the German press is carrying on is obviously intended to prevent neutrals from completing the necessity of securing the hearty co-operation of the shipyard workers. The Premier was continually engaged with the problem. He and Sir Eric Geddes would be able to give accurate figures when making his shipbuilding statement on the 20th inst. Nothing but good could result from publication as the losses were much less than the enemy's estimates. The real reason for publication was to make the men in the shipyards feel that their work was equally as vital to the war as fighting in the trenches. He was certain the results would astonish those who were disappointed now and they would be very much better in future. The Government realised the necessity of securing the hearty co-operation of the shipyard workers. The Premier was continually engaged with the problem. He and Sir Eric Geddes to-day had seen a number of representative shipbuilders. The number of men in the shipyards was steadily increasing. When results were bad in January and February there was no scarcity of steel and the amount of labour was far greater than in the previous three months when the results were good. More men were being brought from the army but it was not easy to get them owing to the reluctance of commanders to lose good men and the reluctance of the men to leave their comrades in the trenches.

The Appropriations Bill passed its third reading.

BRITISH DETERMINATION.

London, March 14. M. Albert Thomas writing to the "Daily Chronicle" his impressions of a visit Britain says he was overjoyed to witness the strength and greatness of industrial Britain. The whole extended activities testified that the British realised that economic means were necessary to secure the triumph of the ideals of freedom and to Britain and France. The very constitution of the British Empire and the long established intercourse between Britain and her dominions constituted the best foundations for a League of Nations. M. Thomas says that opinion in Britain was that opinion in Britain was better than he had been led to expect. A rumour was spread on the continent a few weeks ago that Britain was seized with a great longing for peace and her Government was searching for a means of ending the war at the speediest. His visit had convinced him that British tenacity and determination to prosecute the war was as strong as during the Napoleonic wars.

BRITAIN FURTHER VINDICATED.

London, March 15. Mr. Balfour, continuing his speech in the House of Commons on the Russo-Japanese situation said that if the time came for Japanese aid two points must be remembered. The Japanese would be friends and allies of Russia against Germany and their object would be the preservation of Russia from Germany. Mr. Balfour did not suggest that Germany might send a military expedition to Vladivostock which would be militarily fatal and a waste of time, but Russia to-day lay absolutely derelict upon the waters, disastrously open from end to end for German penetration. Apparently Mr. Lee Smith was ignorant of how far this penetration had already gone. A German officer in Russia would be safer than an Allied officer. Only one Bank was allowed in Moscow and it was a German Bank. Russia sincerely desired to resist German penetration but, having destroyed every instrument of resistance, she was helpless. Therefore why cannot the Allies supply what is lacking? Mr. Balfour graphically outlined a prophecy of Russia's future with Germany following her time worn plan of fostering disorder. Germany always wished to encourage disorder in any other country but her own. If a country was republican Germany endeavoured to introduce absolutism, if it was an absolute country she wished to encourage rebellion. Her game was to make other Governments weak by stirring up divisions unchecked. Therefore Germany would strive for perpetual Russian disorders with the inevitable result—because national unity was at present at a low ebb.

The "Times" says the Stockholm socialist newspaper "Politiken" publishes a Memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky on German policy when he was Ambassador in London. The Memorandum was written in August, 1916, for the purpose of expounding and justifying his position to his personal friends. Only half a dozen typewritten copies were made, one of which, through betrayal, reached the Wilhelmstrasse where it caused a great scandal. Another reached the minority Socialists who somehow got it across the German frontier. The document, which the "Times" accepts as authentic, is chiefly important as affording additional overwhelming proof of Britain's constant desire for peace. Prince Lichnowsky describes how on arrival in London in 1912, he found Sir Edward Grey had refused to give up the idea of an agreement with Germany. The British statesmen's aim was not to isolate Germany but to get Germany to participate in an already established concert by removing causes of friction between England and Germany and securing a world peace by a network of agreements. He adds Sir Edward Grey seemed to find a way out of every apparent deadlock.

The "Times" accepts the document as authentic.

A SIGNIFICANT ASSERTION.

London, March 15. The Turkish assertion that there was severe fighting with Armenian bands who set Erzerum on fire prior to its occupation is regarded as a sinister warning of fresh Armenian massacres.

London, March 15. The fine quality of the wine will be soon comment to the most critical.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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